DETECTION METHODS USING TIMP1

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a method for detecting the presence of colorectal

5   cancer in an individual, wherein colorectal cancer is detected by detecting the presence of Reg1α or TIMP1 nucleic acid or amino acid molecules in a clinical sample obtained from the patient, wherein Reg1α or TIMP1 expression is indicative of the presence of colorectal cancer. The invention further relates to a method for detecting the presence of colorectal cancer in an individual, wherein colorectal cancer is detected by detecting the presence of

10   Reg1α or TIMP1 nucleic acid or amino acid molecules in a clinical sample, in addition to detecting the presence of one or more additional colorectal cancer associated markers.